

Newport Mercury

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The Newport Mercury

—FOUNDED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1848, and is now in its thirty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Searching many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men. The paper is published at \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news routes in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 8, Order United American Mechanics, George S. Stoddard, Conclavator; Daniel P. But, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 42, I. O. O. F., William Allen, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Boone, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBON LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., Frank G. Scott, Wardens; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McLaughlin, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.

OCEAN LODGE No. 7, A. O. U. W., Geo. H. Wilbur, Master Workman; Geo. A. Pritchard, Recorder; meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings.

PENNSYLVANIA LODGE No. 332, K. of H., Dictator, Andrew Jackson; Reporter, G. H. Chace; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of H., Herbert L. Marsh, Chancellor; Recorder and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 4, D. of P., Sir Knight Captain, John H. Wetherell; Daniel P. But, Recorder; meets 1st Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Foresters' Doings.

Supreme Commander Samuel D. Morris, Supreme Adjutant General W. H. Doran of Fall River, First Inspector General John Adams and Past Supreme Quartermaster William H. Young of this city of the Supreme Board of Foresters, paid a visit to Newport Conclave Wednesday evening. Twenty-six candidates presented themselves for initiation and after the exercises attendant upon making them full-fledged knights, a collation was in order. Following this very interesting part of the program a social session was enjoyed and speeches were made by a number of knights, both visitors and local. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Columbian Musical Club and others and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent. Among the guests from out of town were Commander Charles W. Deohan, Past Commander L. J. Smith and Vice Commander James O'Brien, from Thomas Talbot Conclave, No. 103, of Lowell; Commander Theodore Miller, Vice Commander Patrick Sherry, Adjutant John B. Brown, Lieutenant J. H. Stevens and Second Lieutenant M. McLaughlin from Continental Conclave, No. 103, of Providence; Paymaster H. Beauvais, from Eberville Conclave, No. 110 of Fall River; Vice Commander Steve Corey and Trustee Anthony J. Murray from Gosnold Conclave, No. 106 New Bedford.

Quirk Work.

The alarm from box 41 last Sunday evening was for a fire at the residence of Mr. J. B. Gordon, 231 Spring street, caused by a defective chimney. A still alarm was sent out first, but the fire proved too far advanced for the emergency corps and hence the regular alarm. The house was insured for \$5000 in the Springfield Company, through the agency of Davis & Ward and within 21 hours after the fire was discovered the loss had been adjusted at \$295 and settled. Hon. Chas. H. Burdick and Mr. M. Brothers were the appraisers.

The buildings on the site of the new Armory have been removed and the Armory Commission will have a meeting next week at which it is thought that bids for the erection of the new building will be called for. It is hoped to award the contract by March 1.

Superintendent Baker, of the public schools, has been in Richmond, Virginia, this week in attendance upon the meeting of the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association.

Mrs. Lida Sloan is seriously ill with pneumonia at her residence on Newport avenue.

The Great Chiefs of the Great Council of Red Men of Rhode Island will pay a visit to Weocat Shasit Tribe in this city Wednesday evening.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Splendid Weather and Various Celebrations—His observance by the Military—Socials, Entertainments and Dinners. Thursday was the anniversary of the birth of George Washington and it will be long remembered as one of the brightest days that February 22d has ever fallen on, in fact the weather conditions were all that could be asked for and, although the streets were rather muddy for marching, that was not considered a very important matter to the military. Flags were displayed on all the school buildings and public offices, as well as on many private buildings, and the city presented quite a gala appearance. The Richmond was also very handsomely dressed with flags and at the Training Station the boys enjoyed a holiday with a special holiday dinner and athletic sports in the afternoon.

At noon national salutes were fired from the Richmond, at Fort Adams and by the Newport Artillery gun squad under Major George G. Shaw on City wharf. Shortly after noon the members of the Artillery Company and of Co. B, could be seen upon the streets hastening to their respective armories, and at 2 o'clock both companies were drawn up in line on Washington Square for the review by His Honor the Mayor and members of the City Government. Promptly at 2:15 Mayor Peabody, accompanied by ex-Mayor Coggeshall, Aldermen Stevens, Hammett and Openshaw and Councilmen Constock, Carr, Hamilton, Tappan, Barker, Moffitt, Wilbur, Cottrell, Young, O'Neil and Hughes, left the City Hall and took a position in front of the Newport National Bank. The companies were then put through the evolution of dress parade, and as usual, acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The line was then formed, as follows:

Platoon of Police, Newport Band, 1st Cavalry, Drums Major, Lieut. Colonel H. Barker commanding line, Adjutant H. C. Stevens, Jr., Newport Artillery Co., Bell and Staff, 1st Co., Major G. S. Shaw, 18 muskets, 2d Co., Lieut. J. D. Richardson, 10 muskets, 3rd Co., Capt. Herbert Bliss, 10 muskets, Co. H., 2d Regiment, Capt. J. Loughlin, 10 muskets and 25 muskets.

The route of march was through Thames, Franklin, Spring, Church streets, Bellevue avenue, Kay and Ayrault streets, Broadway and Thames street to the armory of Co. B, Mary and Clarke streets to the Artillery armory where the line was dismissed. On Church street the line was brought to a halt before the residence of Chaplain Thayer and Adjutant H. C. Stevens, Jr. entered and paid the respects of the command to the venerable and highly esteemed chaplain and his wife. The band then rendered "The American Republic" and "American Cadets March," while Dr. and Mrs. Thayer appeared at the window.

Without a sign of fatigue after their military duties of the afternoon, the members of the Artillery appeared at the armory in the evening with their lady friends and guests to dance to the memory of the illustrious Washington. The programme consisted of twenty numbers and two extras were given and even then the dancers wished for more. The grand march was started shortly after nine o'clock, led by Col. Barker and Miss Maud Simpson and followed by nearly a hundred couples. Music was furnished by the Newport Orchestra and Mr. William H. Allen acted as prompter. The floor was in charge of Col. Barker, assisted by Captain Herbert Bliss, Lieut. Silas H. Hazard, Lieut. Geo. W. Tilley, Sergeant Flagg, Corporal Knowe, Privates Austin and Hayman. Supper was served at midnight in the basement, which was very handsomely decorated with bunting and tinsel.

The members of Postquamscutt Lodge had a reunion and dinner at Gunther's in the evening. The menu was an elaborate one and its discussion was followed by banjo duets by Messrs. Clinton Jordan and Theo. Reed, and other selections by Mr. Gunther. Alderman Hammett was toastmaster and remarks were made by Mr. Arthur Cabot, Mr. Thomas Burlingham, Mr. L. K. Carr, Mr. G. E. Vernon and Hon. John H. Crosby.

The Commercial Club celebrated by holding a Ladies Night at the Club rooms. The programme of entertainment included readings by Miss Mary Lynn of Providence, vocal music by Messrs. F. A. Fredericks, J. J. Butler, and J. Sullivan, cornet and violin duets by Messrs. Wood and Cunningham of the Training Station. A collation was served during the evening.

The Jasmine Club gave a private social at Odd Fellows Hall, for which music was furnished by the New Hampshire orchestra.

Mr. William Gammell Friend died at his residence on Elm street Wednesday noon after a long and painful illness. Mr. Friend was in the 67th year of his age. He leaves a widow and five children.

The guests at the Artillery Social Thursday night were shown the autograph letter of George Washington of which the company is the owner, which was a century old on that day.

Miss Laura F. Field of Fall River, Mass., is the guest of Miss Viola Arnold.

The New Presbyterian Church.

Work on the new Presbyterian church edifice on Broadway, Crauston and Everett streets is progressing, although slowly and almost imperceptibly. Slowly because of the want of funds, and almost imperceptibly because confined entirely to the interior, out of sight of the public.

The committee of the church were, and still are, of course, exceedingly anxious to go on with the entire work to completion, but the condition of the treasury made that impossible and work on the main part of the building was stopped as soon as sufficiently advanced to make the whole snug for the winter.

Since that time the little work that the funds would allow has been confined to the Sunday school and Young People's rooms, and it is surprising what has been accomplished. The latter is already finished and being occupied, while the former is expected to be ready in the course of another month, and from these two one can get a fair idea of what this church is to be—by far the handsomest and best arranged of any now in existence in Newport.

Both these rooms have iron ceilings of handsome design and both are finished in sycamore wood, while all the windows are of stained glass. The Young People's room, which measures 20x30 feet, is just at the left of the Cranston street entrance, and opens into the Sunday School room which occupies the Everett street side of this portion of the building. It has a large open fireplace with a handsome mantel of sycamore wood, and has been very tastefully furnished by contributions. Mr. Thomas S. Nason giving the mantle, the Geo. E. Vernon Co. a mahogany table, an oak reading desk and seven costly chairs and McLennan Brothers several chairs.

The Sunday school room measures 30x55 feet and extends up to the roof, a broad spacious gallery extending along either side. Opening from the north gallery is a large room, over the Young People's room, which is to be devoted to the infant classes. In the partition which separates the Sunday school room from the auditorium will be placed the large organ, which instrument is to have two key boards and serve for both the Sunday school and the church proper. This room is expected to be completed in about four weeks when it will be used by the Sunday school and also for evening church services.

The auditorium is still in an unfinished state—and must so remain for some time unless some philanthropic person or persons come forward with contributions—but one only has to stand within its enclosure to appreciate its grandeur. It is open to the roof and this great space is to be broken by neither gallery nor stay post.

Gifford-Tuell.

There was a very pretty but quiet wedding Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Arthur R. Tuell on Thames street, when his daughter, Miss Mattie Gardner Tuell, and Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Gifford were united in matrimony. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. B. Cady of the Thames Street M. E. church and the wedding march from Lohengrin was played in a most excellent manner by Miss Mildred Sampson, a cousin of the bridegroom. The bride wore a handsome traveling gown and was unattended by bridesmaids. A wedding banquet was served after the ceremony and this was followed by a reception, after which Mr. and Mrs. Gifford left on a brief wedding journey. On their return they will take up their residence at No. 171 Thames street, where they will be "at home" to their friends after March first.

Installation and Banquet.

Major Perry and staff of the State Division of Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, paid a visit of inspection to Davis Division in this city last evening and installed the officers-elect of the Division. At the conclusion of these exercises all repaired to Gunther's on John street, where a banquet had been prepared. The menu was an excellent one and ample justice was done to the many tempting viands set forth. The officers installed were Sir Knight Capt. E. I. Gorton, Sir Knight Lieut. M. W. Wetherell, Sir Knight Harold Geo. A. Wilcox, Sir Knight Recorder Wm. D. Tew and Sir Knight Treasurer John M. Holt.

The flag which the Rogers High School boys won as champions of the Intercollegiate Base Ball League last summer arrived this week. It is a handsome banner of white silk of 6x3 feet dimensions, bordered by gilt fringe and bearing in gilt letters the words "Intercollegiate championship for 1893, Rogers High School."

Messrs. Angus McLeod and Peter King have returned from a business trip to Joliet, Ill.

The board of aldermen will meet as a board of canvassers Monday morning, to make a preliminary canvass of the voting list for the April election.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

A New Business Block to Replace the Old Swan House on Thames Street—New Summer Villa in Prospect—Notes. Another of Newport's old-time buildings is to go down to make room for a new and modern business block. The old Swan house, so called, at 243 and 250 Thames street, built some time in the 18th century as a boarding house and purchased in 1890 by the late Richard Swan, is to be razed to the ground at once and the present owner of the property, Dennis W. Sheehan, has had plans prepared for a handsome three-story building to be erected in its place. These plans, drawn by James Smith, and already in the hands of Newport builders for estimates, call for a structure to cover the entire lot—32x90 feet—the lower story and the entire north wall to be of brick and the rest of wood. The ground floor will be in one large store with recessed entrance and plate glass windows. The second story will have two large offices in front, with a small ante-room for each, and back of these are two large rooms connected by sliding doors so as to be thrown into one room when desired, and still further back, at the extreme rear of the building, will be a room suitable for kitchen, a lavatory, water closets and the stairway leading to the third floor. The third story will be in one hall, about 33x70 feet, with a large lobby and one ante-room at the rear.

The building is to be wired for electric light and piped for gas, heated throughout with steam, and liberally provided with the most modern appliances for fire escapes; in fact, it is expected to be one of the most complete business blocks on the street.

The Dexter Bradford house, so called, on Rhode Island avenue, Catherine and Ayrault streets, recently purchased by David H. King of New York, is also to be torn down and McKim & White, New York architects, are now engaged in making plans for a handsome "Newport villa" to be erected in its place.

Francis Stanhope is to have five small cottages built upon his land off Gibbs street. John B. Modini is to have a two-story eight-room cottage with modern improvements erected at the rear of his place on Bath road, James Smith is the architect and Allen Bishop the builder.

Pascal H. Stedman is understood to have bought a lot on Broadway upon which he is to at once build a residence. Stephen Shea is building a two-story seven-room cottage on Harrison avenue for Geo. H. D. McIntosh. The building is about 32x35 and will have all the modern improvements. Mr. James Smith is the architect.

Mr. Joshua Bacheller is having a two-story cottage built on his lot on Vernon avenue. Allen Bishop is in charge of the carpenter work. William E. Darlow has just completed plans for a handsome modern cottage for Chief Engineer Benson of steamer Plymouth. The building is to be located on Mr. Benson's lot next the church on Rhode Island avenue.

Charles Weed is to make extensive improvements to his recent purchase on Cross street. The old buildings are to be removed and plans are already being drawn for a modern two-tenement house to be built in their place.

J. D. Johnston, the architect, is at work upon plans for a large two-tenement house to be erected on Mary street by Walter Langley.

John J. Coffey has just completed a two-and-a-half story block on West Broadway. The ground floor is in one store and the second and third floors are for a dwelling house.

Philip Dowling is making extensive alterations to Geo. P. Tyler's stable on Bellevue court. The building is to be enlarged and completely remodeled.

Mrs. Geo. Henry Warren contemplates making extensive alterations to her cottage on Clay street and Ward avenue.

James Corrigan is cutting the Burns house, recently purchased by him, in sections. The L. of the old villa is going to his lot on Anandale road, where it will be converted into a residence.

Benj. F. Tanner has nearly completed the alterations and improvements to Mr. Roberts' villa, formerly Duchas De Billo's, on Bellevue avenue.

The contract for repairing and improving the Jewish Synagogue has been awarded to Mr. Geo. W. Wright, he being the lowest bidder.

By J. Easton is having a small addition built on to the south side of his place 83 Broadway, to be used as an office for his new livery stable now approaching completion in the rear.

S. B. Gladding is completely remodeling his recent purchase on Touro and Spring streets, and will have a large and handsome market when his work is completed.

At the meeting of Esther Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah held Wednesday evening, six candidates were initiated. A bountiful collation of cake, tea cream and hot coffee was served and a social session wound up the evening.

Miss Abbie Young has returned from an extended visit to Taunton, Mass.

Ex-Alderman Pike.

The funeral of the late John D. Pike was solemnized from his late residence on Washington street Monday afternoon and was largely attended. Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows, Aquidneck Encampment, and Weocat Shasit Tribe of Red Men, of all of which Orders Mr. Pike was an esteemed member at the time of his death, and Fire Company No. 2, of which he was a past foreman, were present in a body, and the bearers were Archibald B. Sayer and W. F. Wyatt, from the Encampment; Past Grand Joseph Graham and G. H. Burnham, from the lodge; Robert L. Omsen and Daniel R. Caswell, from the Red Men; and Captain Peabody and first lieutenant J. C. Weaver of the engine company. Rev. Mr. Wallace, of the United Congregational church, officiated, and special services were held at the grave by the Odd Fellows and Red Men.

Mr. John Dudley Pike was born in Newport in July, 1843, and had always lived here. He was educated in our public schools. He was a carpenter by trade and at the time of his death carried on the business of contractor and builder under the firm name of J. D. Pike & Bro. He was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and had filled numerous public positions of trust. He was for several years foreman of the No. 2 Fire Company and represented his ward in the City Council from 1885 to 1890 inclusive—the first four years in the Common Council and the last two in the Board of Aldermen—serving, during that time, on all the important committees, being at one time chairman of the committee on Streets and Highways.

He was a widower and leaves one son, Mr. Thatcher T. Pike. His aged mother, with whom he always made his home, also survives him, and she will have the sympathy of a very wide circle of friends in this her irreparable loss.

Unity Club.

Our friends of the Unity Club and many visitors, had a very enjoyable evening last Tuesday, hearing read aloud the various "Anonymous Essays" which had been sent in for the yearly literary festival which the club holds under that title. There were eight essays of which the following is a list: "The Belle of Newport," a poem by "Silvia"; "My Recollections, or Why do People go to the Theatre?" by "Rosabelle Fairplay"; "Bargains," by "Ooo Who is Interested?"; "How Mrs. Sullax Won her Raymond Trip," by Mrs. Smilar; "When One is Young," a tale in imitation of the French, by "Carmen"; "On Clearer and Louder Speaking," by "Felix"; "A Tale of Four Newspapers," by "Tempora tantum et nos mutantur in illa." The times have changed, and we have changed with them; "A Cow Story," being a development of the short story, by "Portsmouth." The readers were Mr. Blakely, Dr. Frederick Bradley, Captain Bixby, Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, Dr. Equire and Mr. A. O. Taylor. Some of the pieces were most amusing. We expect in our next issue to print in our columns one of the stories, we have no space to do so this week. The general impression was, that though the number of essays was somewhat less than in some former years the quality was first-class. Two or three of the contributions created much laughter.

The Polo Tournament.

The finals in the grand pool tournament, which has been a feature of excitement at the Business Men's Association during the past winter, were played by Messrs. Harvey J. Lockrow and L. K. Carr Tuesday afternoon. Both men are experts and both put up a very good game, making a most fitting ending to what had proved throughout a most interesting contest. Mr. Lockrow won in two straight games, thus securing the silver cup, while Mr. Carr takes the cue.

It is understood that the players of the association are now anxious for a test of skill and a movement is already on foot for a card tournament. The Young Men's Christian Association are arranging a series of three practical talks, which will, no doubt, prove very interesting as well as instructive. One of these talks will be by Prof. H. K. Brown of the Torpedo Station, on a scientific subject and will be illustrated by stereopticon views. The other will probably be one about war and the other of a biographical nature.

At the entertainment to be given at Odd Fellows Hall by Union Lodge, Knights of Honor, next Tuesday evening a very enjoyable musical and literary programme will be rendered. It will include readings and Greek poems by Miss Bertha Barker of Essex, Conn., vocal music by Miss Hattie Hayes accompanied by Mr. E. F. Mason, and instrumental music by Messrs. Keith, Miller and Jordan.

Hon. B. B. Mitchell and Mr. Hamilton A. Mott, of Block Island, have been in town this week.

Police Relief Association.

The Newport Police Relief Association held its third annual meeting at the Police Station Tuesday evening. A balance of \$4800 to the association's credit was shown by the treasurer's report. Votes of thanks were given to the retiring president and secretary, and to all who had in any way assisted the association. It was also voted that on the death of a member his wife or legal representative should receive a death benefit of \$200 from the association. Zacheus Chase, Michael J. Courty and Wm. J. Dunbar were elected members of the association. The officers and committees for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Sterne G. Crane. Vice President—Jeremiah F. Davis. Treasurer—David I. Scott. Secretary—James H. Crowley. Board of Directors—James G. Albion, William O. Dring, Wm. Henry Dewick, Frank J. Eckhardt, Charles G. Kaseck. Finance Committee—W. J. T. Northrup, Peter King, Michael J. Courty. Ex-Mayor Horton, Mayor Peabody and Chief of Police Reed were elected vice presidents, ex-officio.

Presentation.

At the regular meeting of Washington Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, Wednesday evening, Past Commander W. W. Sampson was presented with a very handsome past commander's jewel. It is in the form of a solid gold cross with the rays of light and where the arms cross there is a medallion head of George Washington surrounded by the words "Washington Commandery." This is surmounted by the crown set with six small diamonds, with one large stone above. Over all there is the matted cross and crossed swords of gold set with precious stones and bearing the inscriptions of the Order. The back of the lower cross bears the following inscription, handsomely engraved:

Washington Commandery No. 4, P. E. C. W. Wm. W. Sampson Past Commander, Feb. 21, 1894.

It is understood to be practically settled that Captain E. O. Matthews will be appointed to succeed Captain N. H. Farquhar as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department next March 6, when the four years term of the latter will expire. Captain Matthews is now a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Captain Farquhar, when relieved, will be assigned either to the Inspection Board or to the Command of the League Island Navy Yard. Captain Farquhar is the only chief of bureau whose term expires during the present year.

Col. John C. Seabury is contemplating a trip to the West Indies.

Hon. R. S. Franklin is able to be out after his recent illness.

Mrs. Edward Rice of Malden, Mass., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Geo. Hazard on Clinton avenue.

Mr. Clark Burdick, of the Harvard Law School, has been visiting his parents in this city this week.

Senator Henry W. Corzens was called to New York this week by the illness of his son H. W. Corzens, Jr.

Master Morgan, the young son of Mr. P. B. Morgan, is critically ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Lilla Alderson entertained a number of her friends Monday evening with a cabaret party.

Rev. F. F. Emerson and Miss Ethel Emerson are guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Barker.

The License Commissioners have taken up their abode in their new quarters in the Mercury building and hereafter their weekly meetings will be held there instead of on Mill street.

The officers-elect of the Household of Ruth, No. 80, G. U. O. of O. F., were installed Monday evening by P. M. N. C. Mr. Margaret Easton. A collation was served during the evening.

The regular weekly union Lenten service of the Episcopal churches in this city was held at St. George's church Wednesday evening. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Magill.

The annual meeting of the Brown University Intercollegiate Base Ball League will be held in Providence next Saturday. Messrs. D. W. A. Armistead and H. H. Luther will represent the Rogers High School.

The schooner Geo. E. Vernon, Capt. E. L. Wase, and schooner Villa Y. Hermaus, Capt. R. J. Gill, are loading with lumber at Mobile, for Cardenas. They expect to go to sea about Monday next.

The vigilant transient officer makes life of the habitual transient very miserable these days. On Wednesday he escorted Patrick Kirby to the Reform School, where he will have to stay two years with no opportunity to play truant.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by JAMES O. SWAN.

Antiochus The Great.

Now it happened in the reign of Antiochus the Great, who ruled over all Asia, the Jews, as well as the inhabitants of all Coele Syria, suffered greatly, and their land was sorely harassed, for while he was at war with Ptolemy Philopater, and with his son, who was called Euphronius, it fell out that these nations were equally sufferers, both when he was beaten and when he beat the others; so that they were very like to a ship to a storm, which is tossed by the waves on both sides; and just thus were they in their situation in the middle, between Antiochus, properly and his change to adversity. But at length, when Antiochus had beaten Ptolemy, he seized upon Judea; and when Philopater was dead, his son sent out a great army under Scopas, the general of his forces, against the inhabitants of Coele Syria, who took many of their cities, and in particular Jerusalem, which when he fell upon them, went over to him. Yet was it not long afterward when Antiochus, overcome by Scopas, had gotten into his possession, and Samaria with them, the Jews of their own accord, went over to him, and received him into the city (Jerusalem), and gave plentiful provision to all his army, and to his elephants, and readily assisted him when he besieged the garrison which was in the citadel of Jerusalem. Wherefore Antiochus thought it but just to requite the Jews' diligence and zeal in his services; so he wrote to the generals of his armies, and to his friends, and gave testimony to the good behavior of the Jews towards him, and informed them what reward he had resolved to bestow on them for their behavior. Polybius, a Greek historian, says, in his history of the Jews, that he was a great admirer of Ptolemy's army, went in haste to the emperor parts of the country, and in the winter time overthrew the nation of the Jews, and that when Scopas was conquered by Antiochus, Antiochus received Hattanea and Samaria, and Abila and Gadara; and that a while afterwards, they came into him these Jews that he had beaten into the temple which was called Jerusalem.

KING ANTIOCHUS TO PTOLMEY.

sendeth greetings. "Since the Jews, upon our first entrance into their country, demonstrated their friendship towards us, and when we came to their city (Jerusalem) received us in a splendid manner, and came to meet us with their equate and gave abundance of provisions to our soldiers, and to the elephants, and joined with us in ejecting the garrison of the Egyptians that were in the citadel, we have thought fit to reward them, and to retrieve the condition of their land, which hath been greatly depopulated, and to bring those that have been scattered abroad back to the city. And, in the first place, we have determined, on account of their piety towards God, to bestow on them, as a pension, for their sacrifices of animals that are fit for sacrifice, for wine and oil, and frankincense, the value of twenty thousand pieces of silver and six sacred artabais of flour, and of the other offerings of four hundred talents yearly, and of the same amount have observed as to those other materials which will be necessary in order to render the temple more glorious. And let all of that nation live according to the laws of their own country; and let the senate and the priests, and the scribes of the temple, and the sacred singers, be discharged from poll-money and the crown tax, and other taxes also. And that the city may the sooner recover its habitations, I grant to the Jews, from taxes forthwith, let him pay to the priest three thousand drachmas of silver." Moreover, this Antiochus bare testimony to our piety and fidelity, in an epistle of his, written when he was informed of a sedition in Phrygia and Lydia, at which time he was in the superior provinces, wherein he commanded Zenais, the general of his forces, and his most intimate friend, to send some of the Jews out of Babylon into Phrygia.

To be continued.

Mr. William E. Mumford has been housed for more than a week with a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. Herbert Endson, of Asbury Park, N. J., has been visiting his parents on Clinton avenue this week.

POES IN AMBUSH.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.
(Copyright, 1894, by Charles King.)

(CONTINUED.)
CHAPTER X.

Another day dawned and another patrol was added to Miss Harvey's hospital list at the caves. The original plan of starting on the return soon after daybreak had now to be abandoned, as Drummond explained, because here was a man who could not stand the journey. Surely there would not be many hours before the relief party from Stoneman, following their trail, would come speeding to the rescue, bringing to the wounded the needed surgical skill and attention, bringing to the Harvey girls their devoted father. The only question in the young lieutenant's mind as the sun rose, a burning, dazzling disk, over the distant mountains to the east was, Which will be first to reach us, friends or foes?

Worried and shattered though he was and replete as the night had been with anxiety and vigil, Drummond climbed the goat track that led to the sentry's perch, feeling full of hope and pluck and fight. He and his men had divided the night into watches, one being awake and stir, not even permitting himself to sit a moment, while the others slept. The fact that he was able to end back to the caves, have an ambulance hitched in and driven down to where Wing lay wounded, and to hear him slowly, carefully, back to shelter, reaching the caves without further molestation before darkness set in, had served to convince the young commander that he could count on reasonable security for the night. Unless they know their prey to be puny and well nigh defenseless, Apaches make no assault in the darkness, and so, with the coming of the dawn, he had about him fit for service a squad of seven troopers, most of them seasoned mountain fighters. His anxiety now was for Wing, whose wound was severe, the bullet having gone clear through, just grazing the bone, and who, despite the fact that Fanny Harvey early in the night had every now and then croaked noisily in his cool bed, seemed strangely unaffected mentally, seemed unaccountably lightly and wandering, seemed oppressed or excited alternately in a way that baffled Drummond completely, for no explanation was plausible. Two or three times during the night he had been heard moaning, and yet the moment Drummond or, as once happened, Miss Harvey listened to his side he declared it was nothing. "I must have been dozing and imagined the pain was greater than it was," he would be the last to give way to childish exhibitions of suffering, yet twice Drummond knew him to be awake despite his protestation of dozing, and he did not at all like it that Wing should bury his face in his arms, hiding it from all. What could have occurred to change this buoyant, joyous, high-spirited trooper all on a sudden into a sighing, moaning, womanish fellow? Surely not a wound of which, however painful, any soldier might be proud.

Somewhere along toward 4 o'clock, when it was again Patterson's watch, and Drummond arose from his blanket for a refreshing sleep of nearly two hours and he and his faithful sentry were standing just outside the mouth of the cave, they distinctly heard the same man of distress.

"Is there nothing we can do to ease the sergeant, sir?" whispered Patterson. "This makes the second time I have heard him groaning, and it's so like him."

"We have no opiates, and I don't if I would use one if we had. No opiates there is no intense pain."

"Well, first off, sir, I thought he was running, but he was wide awake, and his Harvey came in only a moment after I got to him. Could those devils send a bullet as they do their arrows, and could that make him go into fever soon?"

"I hardly think so, but why did you yawn?"

"Because once it was 'mother' he yawned, and again—just now—I thought said 'mother.'"

Wing's face was hidden. Then he looked gently upward.

"Lieutenant, I'm ashamed to be giving you so much trouble. Please go and lie down again, sir; you're worse hurt than I am—only I suppose I get to dozing off and then turn on that side."

"No, it isn't that, sergeant. There's something wrong, and it has all come on you since yesterday morning. Where is your mother?"

Again Wing turned away, burying his face in his arms.

"Listen, sergeant; we hope to get you out of this by tonight. Dr. Gray ought surely to reach us by that time, and while we may have to keep up a field hospital here a day or two my first duty will be to write and tell your mother how bravely you have served us, and she shall be told that you are wounded, but not in such a way as to alarm her."

Out came a restraining hand.

"Lieutenant, she must not know at all."

"Well, she can't, so far as I'm concerned, as I don't know her address. But think a moment; you know and I know—hold on, wait!"

And Drummond rose and slipped to a cleft in the rock through which shone a dim light. It was the entrance to the remote inner cave where the Harvey girls were sleeping. Assured that his words could reach them no listening ears, Drummond returned, kneeling again by the sergeant's side.

"Just think, my first duty will be to write and tell your mother how bravely you have served us, and she shall be told that you are wounded, but not in such a way as to alarm her."

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In an Incandescent-Lamp Factory.
The beautiful little glow lamp, with its fragile bulb and delicate filament, is a far more interesting production than its massive and cumbersome progenitor, the arc lamp. In our rapid tour through the incandescent-lamp factory we are more struck than ever by the share that female labor takes in the electrical industries. We know that the inhabitants of "Central" all belong to the gentler sex, and that the telegraph key is often handled by the nimble fingers of a woman; in the factories that we have already visited we have seen girls busily employed in winding fine wire on the spools of small electromagnets for telegraph and telephone instruments, and coarser wire on the armatures of small dynamos and motors, and in many other of the lighter and finer tasks incident to electrical manufacture. Electricity has opened many new avenues of employment for women who have to earn their own living; the work is almost always of an attractive nature, and as increased skill is acquired with practice and experience, a very satisfactory rate of pay, compared with that which obtains in other industries where female labor is largely used, is attained.

The Weight of Bees.
An interesting note about the weight of bees appears in an American Journal devoted to agriculture. It seems that an ordinary bee, not carrying any load of pollen, weighs one-fifth of a pound. Five thousand bees thus make up a pound in weight. When, however, the bee is carrying his load of pollen or honey, as he returns from foraging amid the flowers, his weight is increased nearly three times. He carries thus about twice his own weight, a result not surprising to those who have studied the muscular powers and ways of insects at large. When bees are loaded it requires only 1,800 of them to make up the pound. Details are also given regarding the number of bees which may exist in a hive. From four pounds to five pound weight of bees are found in an ordinary colony. This means in figures of population some 20,000 to 25,000 individuals. A big swarm, it is said, will often double this estimate.

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"About nine years ago I was sick with the measles, which left my eyes very sore. They would swell so that I could scarcely see, and I could not stand the light. I could hardly sleep at night, because the pain was too great. After a short time white spots came on my eyes, making my sight dim, so that I could hardly distinguish an object held close to the eyes. I tried three doctors, but they would only make them worse for a short time and then the trouble would be worse than ever. In the spring of 1892 I heard about a boy whose eyes had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. My eyes got much better after I had taken the first bottle, and have now been well for over a year. I also used to have severe headaches, but I seldom have a headache now." AMANDA PETERSON, Campello, Mass.
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

POLICE CALLED ON.

Unemployed of Boston Create a Stirring Scene.

Leaders Threatened to "Clean Out the State House" but Subsequently Modify Their Statements—Governor Equal to the Emergency.

Boston, Feb. 23.—Six or 700 men, who pretended to represent the unemployed of this city, went up to the state house yesterday afternoon to see Governor Greenhalge.

The leaders were Morrison I. Swift and Herbert N. Casson. They had been to the state house on a previous occasion to see his excellency, but he was then absent in New York.

Previous to the demonstration at the state house about 1500 men had assembled on the Common yesterday under the auspices of the association for the unemployed, and listened to semi-anarchical speeches made by Morrison I. Swift and Herbert N. Casson. Under the influence and fiery ardor of the speeches the crowd, headed by the two speakers, marched to the state house, where these self-appointed leaders interviewed Governor Greenhalge, while the crowd remained outside. They demanded that work should be given to the men they represented.

The governor signified his willingness to do all in his power to help the unemployed, and he did not doubt the legislature would do the same. Upon the invitation of the delegation the governor addressed the crowd. He told them that personally he would do all he could and that he would recommend action by the legislature. He pointed out that the general court had no power to give work to the unemployed except by law, and that the public good must be the basis of any such action. The governor insisted that the first duty of every citizen was obedience to the laws.

This speech did not meet with the approval of the crowd, and they surged into the state house to present to the legislature a petition, but which was couched in the terms of a demand. The petition stated how the unemployed have starved for months with patience after making many appeals for employment, which the city and state were alone competent to furnish, and should have supplied in the beginning. They ask the legislature to provide farms and factories where the unemployed at all times may work to supply their own wants. This petition was presented to the legislature by Representative Mallon.

A Qualification. On their return the mob assembled in Dorio hall, where Swift made an incendiary speech, in which he threatened that if the petition was unheeded they would clear the state house.

Governor Greenhalge met Swift and Casson directly after this speech, and in plain language told Swift that his speech was grossly obnoxious and improper. Swift saw that the governor was angry, and immediately tried to "smooth" by saying that he meant "to clean them out by ballots," and apologized and denied that he had made utterance of such words.

At the close of this incident the members of the state police and 50 Boston policemen were called upon the scene. After a consultation with the governor the order was given to clear the state house. The crowd was defiant, and shouts went up of "Kill the police" and "Down with capital." The sight of the clubs in the hands of strong men, however, soon tended to disperse the blustering and yelling mob.

It is said that only in a few instances has the police used force. Swift was seen last night by a reporter, and denied having made the statement attributed to him. He afterward qualified his saying: "If I did say it, I meant by the by-words, 'I am not displeased with the outcome; this is the first of a series of meetings which will be held until the unemployed get work.'"

Governor Not Frightened.

In answer to a query of a reporter as to what he thought of the demonstration at the state house, Governor Greenhalge said: "My impression is that law and order are prevalent, and that a feature was the idea of submission to law. I felt no uneasiness in the presence of large numbers in the state house. It is very difficult to know what the extent of the exigency is. Everything was all right. I had made my speech, but the crowd still had a notion of presenting their petition to the house. At first they were quiet and orderly, and I would like to have argued with 1000 of them. Those fellows referring to Morrison and Casson began to make incendiary speeches, and I said to myself, 'I'll stop that. All I wanted was 50 policemen. I told those fellows that they could not run this place. I picked out the leaders and told them I would hold them responsible for any trouble.'"

Looks Bad For Case.

New London, Conn., Feb. 23.—William H. Case, a young man whose home is in Kingston, R. I., was before the police court yesterday, charged with obtaining \$37 from Albert Earl by means of a fraudulent check drawn on a Boston firm. There are cases against him in Hartford, Norwich, Danversville and Worcester, Mass. P. V. Hale of Hartford and H. A. Wolf of Norwich yesterday introduced him for passing worthless checks of \$35 and \$40. He was held in \$3000 for appearance before the superior court.

Charged With Murder.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 20.—Charles J. Brant of Hopkinton, who is alleged, shot and killed Richard Degan, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder, and his examination was continued to next Saturday.

The Wamsutta Mills Strike.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 20.—The clerk of the state board of arbitration has been in town endeavoring to settle the strike at Wamsutta mills. A meeting between the strikers and the board has been arranged.

To Meet at Augusta.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 23.—H. S. Hobbs, chairman of the People's party state committee, has issued a call for a state convention, to be held at Augusta, March 22. A candidate for governor will be chosen, a state committee elected and plans for the approaching campaign formed.

Minister Phelps' Sickness.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.—Some slight improvement has been noted in ex-Minister Phelps' condition, and he is resting easily. His condition, however, is extremely critical.

Hatchet Is Buried.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 22.—The trouble between freshmen and sophomores at Dartmouth is at an end, and '97 is victorious by a large majority. The freshmen went to Manchester yesterday afternoon, 60 strong, and were unmolested. President Tucker allowed the sophomores to have their annual supper last night, and no suspensions are likely to result from the kidnapping scare.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Saturday, Feb. 23.

A German farmer living near Toledo last \$500 by the gold brick scheme. A committee for the promotion of international bimetallicism has been formed in Boston. The French chamber of deputies is discussing the proposition to raise the duty on wheat. A receiver was appointed in the United States circuit court for the New England Printing Telegraph company. Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain over the sailing regulations in Behring sea are about completed. The gold reserve is now \$105,000,000. The triplicate control of Samoa is said to be unsatisfactory. Silk weavers struck for increased pay in New York. The mission of Hawaii was greatly injured by the revolution. A train was derailed by a boiler explosion at New York. The death of Loboguala, King of the Malabars, is confirmed. Farnand, Williams & Co., drugists, Detroit, were burned out. Rev. Robert G. Williams died at Amherst, Mass.—Schneider Edwin I. Morrison was lost with his crew of eight men, off Provincetown, Mass.—Abner D. Thorne, the Park Hill (Me.) burglar, was indicted for murder.—The New York and New England cars and engines in East Hartford have been released from attachment.—Gloucester (Mass.) schooner Edward P. Boynton is ashore at St. Mary's, N. P.—The Lewiston and Auburn (Me.) street railroad was bought by a Wakefield (Mass.) syndicate. President Hoar declines no result was in his letter to Minister Willis and he has nothing to retract. May Brooklyn, the actress, killed herself in San Francisco.—A Southern Pacific railroad train was derailed by robbers near Los Angeles, and four men shot.—George Trochman, a prominent citizen of Peak Island, Me., dropped dead at his home. He was a wholesale fish dealer.—Aynsley Cook, a well-known English layton singer, died at Liverpool from bronchitis.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro say that Admiral da Gama's sailors have captured the stores of guns and ammunition at Fort Armaco.—An attachment for \$207,500 has been made against the Union locomotive works in favor of John I. White. Persons other than the defendant selected the old officers and declared a cash dividend of 2 per cent, the first since 1893.

Sunday, Feb. 24.

Copeland & Co.'s jewelry shop at North Attleboro, Mass., was burned.—Proprietors of the Bath (Me.) iron works have called upon the sheriff for an investigation of the recent fire.—Perry steamers seized in Buzzard's bay several years ago are not to be confiscated.—Lord Dunraven will probably challenge again for the American cup '95.—Senator Morgan believes that this administration may yet favor Hawaiian annexation.—The Inland-Bookkeeping trial has been set for March 8.—It is believed that the president will nominate another New York man to the supreme bench.—Bill Nye had an attack of heart failure at Niagara Falls.—Nothing definite is yet known about the senate sugar schedule.—B. P. Campbell, supposed to have committed suicide in Portland, Me., returned to his home in Philadelphia.—Quarter-in-the-slot gas meters are to be introduced in tenement houses in New York this week.—Mary E. Lease claims to be a Mason, and announces her intention to organize lodges for her sex.—There is no prospect of a settlement of the strike of the silk ribbon weavers in New York.—A gang of counterfeiters was captured in Atlanta, Ga.—Sovereigns were discovered by a steamship collision in Bristol channel.—The French minister has been recalled from Portugal.

Monday, Feb. 25.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad is replacing the wooden bridges on its line through Connecticut with iron ones.—John Urban, aged 51, an inmate of the Waterbury (Conn.) almshouse, while walking on a railroad track, was struck and killed by a train.—Elijah Paul, Fannie Locke and Sarah Morris of Lincoln, N. H., are under arrest in connection with the Lincoln tragedy. They were refused bail.—At a Democratic caucus in Auburn, Me., V. P. Buck was nominated for mayor.—The Hatch Cutlery company of Middletown, Conn., will remove to Taunton, Mass.—Rev. M. W. Welsh of Haverhill, Mass., an ex-Baptist minister, aged 68, of old age, Augustus E. Moore was nominated for mayor of Ellsworth, Me., by the People's party.—Nehemiah H. Higgins was renominated for mayor by the Democrats.—William U. Touney, one of the oldest business men of Stamford, Conn., died at the age of 83.—Sherman P. Fitch, 70 years of age, fell dead at his supper table at Wilton, Conn., of heart disease.—Eight of the strikers have returned to work for the Bridgeport (Conn.) Traction company, and a number of others will apply.—Mrs. Ellen Ross was found dead in bed at New Bedford, Mass. She was about 60.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Seven new cases of smallpox have been discovered within the last two days at Boston.—Samuel M. Donovan, M. D., city physician of Quincy, Mass., is dead.—Liquor dealers are urging heavily in anticipation of an increased taxation on whisky.—New industries in San Luis Potosi, Mex., are not to be taxed hereafter.—An insurrection in the island of Raiatea was promptly crushed by the French authorities.—In a battle between a Virginia police bat and oyster pirates the pirates triumphed.—Murderer Matthew Johnson of New York made a full confession of the murder of Emile Kuckelhorst.—The case of the Adams Express company vs. ex-President Spooner of Bridgeport, Conn., was settled out of court.—The London Times asserts that if the United States gold reserve is to be maintained, interference with trade must stop.—Henry Labouchere, an Irish member of the British parliament, is believed to have just been made public enemy, because that there must be a referendum in the house of lords.—"Boss" McKane of Grassens was sentenced to six years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. There is general rejoicing at Barre, Vt., over the favorable outlook for the granite business.—Work was resumed at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing company's works at Bridgeport, Conn.—Senator White of Louisiana was nominated and

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

An anarchist paper was seized in Paris.—No more men will be recruited at Boston for the marine service after Feb. 23.—The Russian commercial treaty has been sent before the Reichstag.—A plot to assassinate the Serbian minister of the interior has been unearthed.—David Barney was found guilty of manslaughter in Boston.—The will of J. B. Fennor of Hingham, Mass., was probated to the effect that the Episcopal church.—The British minister will do the duty left undone by the wrecking of the Kearsarge.—George Angier, ticket agent in Boston of the Boston and Albany railroad, committed suicide.—Hugh Carey of Salem, Mass., is to bring suit against the United States government for pay as a soldier since the close of the war.—The international sanitary conference at Paris are to talk of measures to be taken against the spread of cholera and other diseases.—Governor Brown threatens to prorogue the Rhode Island legislature.—A gang of youthful burglars at Biddeford, Me., is suspected of breaking into many places in the town.—The trail board of the schooner Jessie M. Wells and other wreckage were washed ashore at Provincetown, Mass.—Thamar Howe lost his attention suit against L. O. Woodruff at New York.—A crowd of unemployed men gathered at the state house at Boston and hurled threats at legislators. Governor Greenhalge addressed the crowd from the steps of the state house and afterward in Dorio hall. Morrison I. Swift, leader of the mob, shouted incendiary words and was ousted by police, while the crowd gave vent to defiant utterances.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

New Jersey's senatorial fight is to be taken into court.—Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, is seriously ill.—About 1500 miners returned to work in the eastern Ohio district.—The supreme court finds that the Michigan Sunday closing law is constitutional.—The Missouri Zeitung avers that the hand of Bismarck is needed at the German helm.—Victor Carlson of Quincy, Mass., was dangerously wounded by being hit with a bullet in a street fight.—The French chamber rejected the sabbath law of the year 1900.—The Vigilant comes out.—Seventy members of the Omaha society of Vienna were sentenced for conspiracy.—The last bomb found in Paris wrecked the room in which it was exploded by the police on a test of efficiency.—P. A. Macdonald's resignation as general manager of the Concord and Montreal railroad was accepted. Mr. Macdonald will become general manager of the Boston and Maine railroad.—Charles Howard of Gloucester, Mass., is missing.—The high school building at Pawtucket, R. I., is pronounced unsafe.—A nest of horse thieves in the woods near Danielsonville, Conn., was broken up and plunder recovered.—Erasmus Wilman was arrested and held in \$25,000 bail at New York on a charge of forgery and embezzlement of \$220,000.—Colonel Hatch hopes to secure reference of his anti-option bill to the agricultural committee.—Louis Vistar, the Atlantic City millionaire, died of apoplexy.—M. J. Laguerre, who was born in France 105 years ago, died at New York.—M. R. Morley, secretary of the Hartford Life and Annuity company, died at Hartford, of apoplexy, aged 66.—The president has withdrawn the nomination of Arthur C. Randall to be postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt.—A legislative committee on labor is visiting New Bedford, Mass., in the interest of the particular bill.—General Saragap, commander of the rebel warship Liberdade, has died from the wounds he received in the attack on Armaco Feb. 9.

Friday, Feb. 23.

North Attleboro's (Mass.) new municipal electric light plant was started up.—Yale freshmen interfered with a militia parade at New Haven.—There is a serious typhoid fever epidemic at Wallingford, Conn.—Schooner Fred A. Emerson, reported as probably lost, is safe in Provincetown (Mass.) harbor.—The Randall memorial library at Stow, Mass., was dedicated.—Bishop Tierney was consecrated at Hartford.—A new railroad from Augusta to Rockland, Me., is proposed.—The new \$300,000 town hall, presented to the town of Fairhaven, Mass., was dedicated.—The condition of ex-Minister Phelps is still very critical.—An electric car jumped from a trestle at Gloucester, Mass., injuring two persons.—Two big dry goods stores at Waterbury, Conn., were burned.—The request that Charleston (Mass.) navy yard be reopened for work will not be successful.—A Democratic senate caucus was held at Hartford on Monday on the subject of disarming the Irish are indications that the Democrats will be abandoned by the Senators.—More trouble is brewing in Samoa.—Members of the Whiteway government in Newfoundland are being tried for corruption.—Forty-nine rioters were sentenced at Pittsburgh.—A New York L. Y. gave Bishop Hurst \$100,000 for the Washington university.—Ocean steamships arriving at New York report very rough passages.—Commander Woodward, U. S. N., died at Saratoga, N. Y.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of Feb. 15, report everything quiet.—A steamer was caught trying to smuggle Chinese into Port Townsend.—Fears of bomb throwers cause Porto to be panic-stricken.—Italy is to issue a new medal of the value of six centimes.—The Scotch Unionist press says that parliament will be dissolved within 30 days.

Young Linder Is Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19.—A. H. Linder, the young Harvard student who sustained injuries in a friendly boxing match last Tuesday, died yesterday afternoon. The cause of his death is said to have been a fracture of the skull, which caused hemorrhaging of blood at the base of the brain. Young Linder was a Boston boy. He was unconscious just five days to the hour.

Favorable to New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 23.—Treasurer Hyde and Superintendent Andrews of the Bath train works arrived here last evening. They were met by Mayor Bentley and representatives of the town. The conference was exceedingly favorable for the company's removal to New London. New London citizens are disposed to be very liberal in granting reasonable demands.

New Advertisements

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In the Valley.

Selected Tale.

LADY'S CHRISTMAS STORY

She walked up to the editor's desk with something of a child's bowli-
ment in her liquid eyes. Outside, a
and a fog overgaped the city. Out
streets were full of the jound noise
the rush and struggle before Christmas
traffic. "The holiday, in fact, was but
three days off; the editor had just
down the very last proofs of the article
which were to make up his Christmas
edition.

He was a youngish man, with a bulg-
ing forehead, combative jaw, and eyes
which saw everything. As Lady came
toward him, he said mottally: "He-
she's new to me, I think. I warrant
never an editor before. What's your
bracket too; hers is not the step of the
pave, and southern, I judge from her
aburdly small feet." About he said
motioning toward the chair at his right.
"Will you not sit down, and let me
know what I can do for you?"

Lady's breath came hard. A quick
color played in her cheek. Her lit-
gloved hands clasped themselves nerv-
ously over something which she held.
Taking firm hold of her wailing con-
age, she said with a half gasp, "I can-
not to-day, my dear Christmas story.
Words you read it, please—if you are
not busy—and if—if you can—give
me the money for it—right away?"

"The innocent! The preposterous
innocent!" Mr. Vantage said to him-
self, with an inward thrill of amuse-
ment. But the girl's voice was so rav-
ishing, so soft, so clear, so full of lit-
suggestions despite its tremor, that it
teoning was a pure delight. He would
make her speak again. Glancing at
the card which lay on the desk, he said
tentatively:

"Well, you are, Miss Carroll, a
rather full-headed one. Christmas story.
May I ask if there is any special reason
why you wish to dispose of what you
have brought?"

"Would I be here—otherwise?" Lac-
said, sitting up very straight. Vantage
smiled a little and half held out his
hand, saying:

"Have you much experience in writ-
ing this sort of thing?"

"I—I never wrote anything but let-
ters in all my life," Lady said, brush-
ing her lips to conceal their tremor.

"You had better not write any scribbled
sheets upon the desk, a voice at his
bow said, "Read it, Vantage. You will
just have time before we go out for din-
ner."

Looking shyly across, who saw no
other man, of whom she had been so
conscious. He was lounging in a
office chair, idly turning over the leaves
of a Christmas book. As Vantage
turned to him, a quick look passed be-
tween them. Then when the editor
plunged into the manuscript, the other
sat down and laid his pile of holiday
literature at Lady's elbow, saying:

"Perhaps these may amuse you while
you wait."

Vantage's eyebrows wove up percu-
tibly. Never before had "the chief
-Pam Richmond, Esq., the bachelor
owner of three-fourths of the paper
stock, and several millions beside, be-
known to take notice of a woman call-
Indeed, he was everywhere set down
a woman-hater, who kept out of soci-
with malice forethought, and had for
three enthusiasts in life—his home
library, and the editor of his newspa-
per."

When the two ladies were at colla-
Richmond had saved Vantage to
himself, had kept him from flinging
the winds his time, his talent, and
moderate inheritance. In consequence
he felt himself deeply bound to his
vage. He was tall and slight, with a
thinish face and deep, dreamy eyes,
altogether so unlike the person who
would seem likely to influence Vantage
that Lady wondered not a little of
that gentleman."

Though she tried faithfully to whet
her consciousness in the gorgeous
Clauses, the fairies, the exaggerated
roses and lilacs and babes of Heineke
that sprawled in red and gold
cards and booklets, she saw, in spite
all, the reader's face, as he skimmed
page after page, smiling a little
and there, and positively chuckling
outright, albeit the story dealt with
entirely serious return of a repen-
rant way heiress, with the usual
plethora of accidental children, her for-
giveness and reinstatement in the patri-
archal.

Of course, it was very bad. "It
enough to be pure fun," Vantage
himself, laying down the sheets.
had the name of being pitiless in
cases. In the face of those hope-
eyes, he dropped his own, saying:

"Will you wait a little longer?
see what space we have left?"

"Do," said Mr. Richmond, ap-
tly. Then, as Van came went into
the door, "I am sure there is room
Miss Carroll: I am sure there is room
good things for Christmas."

"But—but this is not good
story of mine; only the best I could
—and that I know is—is bad. Good-
to me—and let me go away. I
see how I ever dared to come."
Lady, standing up with clasped
a very moral of distress.

"No doubt you came—for a
good reason; won't you tell me what
is?" Mr. Richmond asked, putting
easily in her chair, and himself to
Vantage's place.

"I will try—but but it's a
story, else I cannot make you

stand," the girl said, heaving a little toward him. "You see I live in the South—Carolinus; we are very poor—everybody there is—everybody, that is, all our money, we had nothing but lands and slaves. Last summer a lady my mother knew years ago came to stay with us awhile. She said my voice was wonderful—a fortune! I cultivated it—and offered to give me a three years' course here in New York, to be paid for when I am earning money. Of course I was glad to come—gladder when, three weeks ago, someone wanted me to sing in a concert, and I was to have twenty five dollars for it; and Mr. Vinton, a brother-in-law of the lady, said that I might do as I pleased with the money. That made me very happy. I wrote to mother, asking if I should send her the money, or what I would buy. Here is her answer. See, she says, 'Send the money, dear child—well as I would love to have Christmas gifts of your earning. Stable, your good nurse, is down with rheumatism. I have been casting about on all sides for a way to get her medicine and comforts for it; and Mr. Vinton, to her sorrow, has died in spite of her pain, saying, 'I dread to lose my child, but I forgot her home folks.' Tell her I pray for her every night."

"On top of that"—Lady choked for a minute—"I caught cold; the doctor said it might ruin my voice to sing, and—and—Mrs. Wilton utterly forbade it. I will not disobey her, no matters stood, but oh, my heart was fit to break. Then the thought came to me to write something, and bring to your paper."

"Why did you choose it, from all the others?" Mr. Richmond asked, as the narrator made a long pause. Vantage had come in noiselessly and stood listlessly unperceived. Lady said, heaving cheeks painfully hot:

"I—hardly like to tell you—you have been so kind about it—but it was this way. I knew your paper was one of the first, the bitterest, in the Abolition line. I thought I might be able to do something that would secure me to come and stay to you—indeed, to demand—'Buy what I offer that I may have money to relieve the suffering you helped to create.' Poor Sally is the last slave brought on our plantation. If—if things were as they used to be, she would have grown up hale and strong, with warm clothes, good food and somebody to take care of her. So she the youngest of ten—with so many mouths, some must go hungry. Of course, mother said, 'I will not let you do that, when the land is poor—and then drought every other year—you have—oh, so little for anybody! Sally at twenty-five looks older than her mother—she loves me—she carried me to her arms when she was a little bit of a girl. I love her dearly—that is why I came. It did not seem wrong—but—but—I think I had better have stayed away.'"

"Indeed! Why?" asked Mr. Richmond.

"Because—because it is, no better than begging," Lady said, tears springing again to her eyes. "Though, really, there was no other way to help Sally."

"Are there no poorhouses in Carolina?" Vantage asked, coming forward.

Lady got up with flashing eyes, and said, sturdily: "Yes; but do you think you would let one of our own people go there while we had a roof and a crust? Please give me back my manuscript, sir, and let me go. I see that—that my cooking was—altogether a mistake."

"Come, sit—sit in the parlour room, please," said a maid, obediently to the telegraphing from Mr. Richmond's eyes.

"Then—then—keep it—I know it is worthless," Lady said, turning to go.

Mr. Richmond stepped before her, saying gravely: "You are mistaken, Miss Carroll. Your Christmas story is worth a great deal. Wait a moment, you shall have a check."

"Yes; it's quite the best one we've got," Vantage said, heartily, comprehending that "the chief" meant the speaking story, not the written one.

Lady's face shone, though doubtless heaved in her eyes.

"What do you think so? Then it must be very bad," she said, hesitatingly. "If—if it is really worth anything, I shall be the happiest in New York."

"It is worth a great deal more than we can pay for it," Richmond said, smiling behind his mustache. "Now papers, you know, Miss Carroll, had to drive hard bargains with individuals, so as to be public benefactors. Vantage, please make out a check for fifty dollars."

"What to me?" Lady said, catching her breath. "You—you must send to Sally herself, else how will you know that—that I am not an impostor? O, I wish she had it this very minute!"

"Where does Sally live?" asked Vantage; then, when Lady had named a Carolina town nearest the plantation:

"We can telegraph it there tonight, you know any one who would forward it?"

Lady did know some one, as is shown in the next chapter. As she dreamed she gave the name, a messenger came, with a letter, and a messenger, patched; a little later found herself in a cab and driving through dirty streets flaming momentarily thicker with blurred globes of white and light. More than once she pinched her arm laughingly a little delightfully, and said aloud "Lady Carroll, you certainly said that you are—"

Mr. Richmond and Mr. Vantage went away to dinner, each oppressed with weighty, preoccupied silence, when the spoke of the great iron wheel of time. All the night through, it was the same. For some inscrutable reason both chose to stay in the office until three o'clock—something which Mr. Richmond, at least, had not done for years. And though they sat elbow to elbow, a veil hung betwixt them. No word was spoken of their visitor or of their sat quite alone, save for sleepy boy, nodding in the outer office.

Vantage said, puffing a furtive cigar, and gazing up into the ceiling: "Really, that is a very good copy of a paper. The idea of coming to us at that story, because of our political Oddest part was, while she was talking I really felt that she was exactly right about it. Do you know, though, I think that girl would starve sooner than do for herself what she did for her nurse."

"Sure of it," said Richmond, sarcastically. "Sure, too, she would rather have put her hand in the fire than come here on such an errand as she did. Of course, you'll print what she brought?"

"I can't,"

"Why not?"

"For one thing, no room. For another, want of time. For a third—if it's atrocious, though I must do her the justice to think that there is a pleasing paucity of oration in it—kisses and matters are all left to the imagination. I thought she would not be under any manner of necessity to tell me, my fellow, I can't and won't have her things but with the thought that she received her; that her stuff was really printable. It must go, if it was the editorial page."

"Well, Well! I'll manage it somehow," Vantage said, throwing away his cigar. "But say, Chief, I thought you were dreading the rattle of a petticoat—"

"—with the roar of cannon. You must be growing case-hardened. No doubt, but I have been in such a long time of things before the cannon has been fired."

Mr. Richmond looked at Vantage

"There is magic abroad, I think," he said, "There must be, for how else should Mr. Vantage, the most modestly unassuming of editors, have filtered with the truth as to discourse what was on its face a hope as case?"

"Give it up!" Vantage said laughing. "Lucky for me you were here, Chief. I can't explain it at all. I only know that I could no more have talked to that girl as I meant to one who came conscious and snickering than I could strike a baby who laughed and held its arms out to me. Alas, I must have done just what we were to do."

"I certainly hope so," said Mr. Richmond, slowly drawing on his overcoat; then, as they stood waiting for the elevator to come up, "Jifo I trust, holds many golden moments for that girl; but not one of them, I am sure, can ever bring her more joy than her heart held tonight."

Vantage looked curiously at him, and said, in a suppressed voice, "Still, I think you had rather the best of it."

Aunt Mandy Carroll's cabin was rather picturesque in summer. It stood on the edge of a big old field, had a background of forest, and a walled-in garden, with a garden path leading to the front of the one door. But in December it was comfortable enough with the wind whistling like mad through the crumpled walls, low clouds sounding swift over head and flue needleships rain searching out the leaks in the roof and the cracks about the one window.

Two beds, a trunk, various old-fashioned chests, a table, three chairs and a rusty tin safe made up its furnishings; but to mention the pot pan and the wash tub, which stood on the big wooden back by which a log fire sizzled and flamed up the wide chimneyplace, Sally, in the bed nearest it, stretched out her swollen hands toward the blaze and said, rather slowly, "Mammy, you reckon mistis will come ter see me today? It's a rainin' right down."

"God knows, chile: I don't," the mother said, her thick lips trembling a little. "Penra ter see like Sally you'n bet ter dis morning. Ef I take ya a little hunk o' meat to fry yo' some meat, don't ya for me, Sally, a little?"

Sally shook her head. "I aint got no much misery in my 'pints," she said, "but I's weak as er kitten; don't seem like I kin swallow corn bread."

"Wait, ef mistis comes, sho's sho ter fetch me or biscuit."

Mandy's lips trembled more violently. "Honey, mistis cooked the las' flour in her barrel for you, yit,iddy, sho said, a-swallowing hard, "but—but she told me 'e'er er min', de Lord would provide; when she say it she sorta mean, but she got er idee how I's gwine do it."

A deliberate knock at the door announced the doctor; a patient, grizzled, overworked gentleman, who, after examining Sally, said to her mother, "Well, Mandy, I've done my share. A Sally needs now is something to eat and to wear. Another her in flannel, er flannel, mind you, and make her eat tims tims a day?"

"Yes, sir," said Mandy, curtseying him. "Yes, ef that, sho said, a most bowly. "But what you want it to come from? Ef dat what ovor sick folks, Doctor Gobble, why'n't you tote it in yo saddle baggy?"

As she turned to close the door, she spied a buggy coming slowly along the miry country road which ran a little way off. A sight so unusual caused her to the spot. When, a minute later the buggy halted at her door, she stared out, exclaiming, "Howdy, mistis! howdy! Sally's better'n, er es er pial for me?"

"That is good news," said Mrs. Carroll. "Mandy, you have not forgotten Brother Green. He is the minister who stayed with us in the storm last summer. He has driven out from town this mornin' on purpose to do us kindness."

"I members Brudder Green. S'bout, suh," said Mandy, hurrying her visitors in out of the rain.

Mrs. Carroll went up to the bed and laid something in Sally's weak fingers. "Mandy, I've sent you this, Sally, with her love for Christmas. Now I hope you will hurry and get well."

Mandy fell on her knees at the bedside, crying out, as she kissed and pressed back notes, "Momey! Bless God! Bless de Lord! Bless de sweet chile sent it, dat aint fergot her blabber mammy, and her Sally who rocked her cradle so many times. De good Lord put it in her heart—I know he did—mef jes been 'cusin' him ob lettin' a chile be sick!"

Mandy was sobbing weakly in her joy. Mrs. Carroll turned her head away. "The minister's eyes were misty; raised his hands and said, softly: "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." My sister, let us pray."

* * * * *

The next Christmas but one there was a fine turmoil all about the Carroll homestead, which had somehow taken on an unwonted air of prosperity. Wreaths of holly and pines overarched the doors; lux fires went soaring up the big chimneys; the windows showed the brasses on the old-fashioned furniture were resplendent as the rug in dining-room a spotted table was tried out with whatever of silver, china and glass the mansion still afforded.

In the kitchen, Mandy was roasting before the fire a sucking pig and a side of beef, a turnkey, muttering to herself, as she turned them slowly round, "Do oblige always loved rittles coo'ds er ways. Dum' specs she's nothin' f'it er cat sence she went away."

Besides cakes, there were from pound cakes, cheese cake, transparent pudding, potato-pone, heaven knew what many other good things, all ready and waiting to be eaten.

Mrs. Carroll walked from room to room in a new black gown, with g trimmed spectacles pushed above her brow. Mandy, spick and span in p linsley and a white, ruffled apron, looked alternately from her mistress to daughter with equal pride in each.

For Sally was straight and stately now, the very model of a neat-bait Phyllis. Like her mistress, she was black, but her white apron outlined her neck and arms and hands were covered with ruffles. Sally was further adorned with wide crocheted insertions.

Presently there was the clang of a gate, the roll of wheels on the door, the opening of a door, and Lady herself into her mother's arms, and Mandy rushed at the tall man, stood smiling over the scene, crying as she wrung the hand he held out, "de Lawd, Maiss Richmond, you m'nber take our chile erost that big ter?"

"We will all go together next time," said the gentleman. "She has the of 'coming home' every day of on sence."

"Lay—Mrs. Fane Richmond n't touched her husband's arm, and said, "Fane, here is Sally, my Sally, you savel once; you first and Christmas gift to me."

"And Sally gave you to me," Richmond said, with a beaming face. "I thank, sweetheart, the transaction leaves me always and deeply indebted."—R. Wallace.

Household Fancy Work.

TWO CROUCHED WHEELS.

No. I.

When made of silk and joined together a very useful cover for a cushion is made. The cushion is covered with a color, China silk, the edges being brought to the crocheted edge.

With six knitting silk or No. 10, A. C. croch. 4 k and a steel hook chain 10 stitches and 4-30 round.

1st round—Four chain to take the place of a double treble, (2) 2 chain, 1 double treble under the 10 chain, repeat from (1) 11 times more, 2 chain, join at top of first 4 chain with 1 stitch.

2d round—Four double, under each 2 chain of last round.

3d round—(4) Double treble into each of 3 stitches of last round, 4 chain, pass by 1 stitch; repeat from (2) 15 times more.

4th row—Nine doubles under 4 chain, 8 doubles under next 4 chain, 11 chain turn back and work 1 double into the 7th of 9 doubles, work 1 double into each of 11 chain, except the 10th stitch in this row 3 doubles, 8 doubles under same 4 chain the 3 doubles were worked into, turn, and work 1 chain, 1 double into second row, 3 doubles 2 chain, 1 double treble into next stitch, 3 chain, 1 double treble into next stitch, 1 chain, 1 triple treble into next stitch, 1 chain, 1 double treble into next stitch, 2 chain, 1 double treble into next stitch, 1 chain, 1 double into first of 9 double, 4 chain, 1 double under 2 chain, 4 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat from (2) 6 times more, 1 chain, 1 double under 2 chain, 1 double into last of 9 double, repeat from beginning of round.

No. II.

With materials as above, chain 6, join round.

1st round—(1) One double into each stitch, 3 to next; repeat from (1) three times more.

2d to 4th rounds—One double into each stitch except at corners; in these work 3 stitches.

5th round—(1) One double into each of five stitches, 7 chain, pass by 5 stitches, 1 double into each of 5 stitches, 3 doubles to next; repeat from (1) three times more.

6th round—(1) One double into each of 4 doubles, 7 chain, 1 double into the centre of 7 chain, 1 chain, 1 double into next; repeat from (1) 3 times more; repeat from (1).

7th round—(1) One double into each of 4 stitches, 7 chain, 1 double into centre of 7 chain of last round, 8 chain, 1 double into centre of next 7 chain, 1 chain, pass over 1 double, 1 double into each of 4 next stitches and 3 into the next, repeat from (1) 3 times more.

8th round—(1) One double into each of 4 doubles (1), 7 chain, 1 double into centre of 7 chain, repeat from (1) twice more, 7 chain, pass over 1 double, 1 double into each of 4 next doubles and 2 into the next. Repeat from (1) 2 times more. Break off silk and fasten it at back of work.

9th round—(1) One treble into centre of 9 doubles (1), 5 chain, 1 treble into centre of 7 chain, repeat from (1) 3 times more, 5 chain, repeat from (1) 3 times more.

10th round—One treble into a stitch, 2 chain, pass by 1 stitch, repeat a round.

11th round—One double into a stitch, 1 chain, pass by 8 stitches, repeat a round.

12th round—One double into the second, third, fourth and fifth of chain, 3 into next, 1 into each of four next stitches. Repeat from beginning of the round.

13th round—One double between ranyaks of last round, 4 chain, trebles separated by 5 chain into point of ranyak, 4 chain. Repeat from beginning of round.

14th round—One double in second 4 chain, 1 double in each of the 3 next stitches, 4 doubles in next, 1 into each of the 7 next. Repeat from beginning of the round.—(Magg Merrill).

Recipes for the Table.

RICE MENINGE.—Boil a quart of pound of rice in about a pint of milk until it is sufficiently tender to walk the grain. Let it cool and add a little butter and a half of sugar, a grated peel of one lemon, a piece butter the size of an egg and the yolks of six eggs. Mix all together thoroughly and then pour into buttered dish. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth and lay it over top. Bake in a slow oven and serve at once.

CELERY A LA CREME.—Take heads of celery, cut them in pieces about two inches long, wash them clean and boil them in water tender. Take half a pint of cream mix with it a piece of butter rolled in flour and a little salt and grate nutmeg; boil it up until it thick and smooth, put in the celery, warm up and serve with the sauce poured over it.

HANOVER SAUCE FOR CHICKEN.—Boil the liver of the fowl, then pour it in a mortar with the juice of half lemon, add half pint of cream, 10 salt and pepper. The quantity of cream depends upon how much sauce you may require.

TO PICKLE SALMON.—Remove bones from a boiled salmon, or if you wish has been boiled, and lay in a bowl. Boil sufficient quantity of the liquor the fish was boiled in, in the same quantity of vinegar, ounce of black pepper, one ounce allspice four bay leaves and some salt. When cold pour it over the fish, and twelve or fourteen hours it will be ready for use.

BOILED OYSTERS.—Take the largest oysters and lay them on a folded tin to absorb the moisture, then turn them into the beaten egg and roll bread crumbs. Place a gridiron over bright but not fierce fire; lay oysters carefully on it, and when one side is done turn the other. Serve on a folded napkin or put a piece butter on a hot dish, sprinkle a pepper over it, lay the oysters on, and serve.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Once upon a butter, half a pint of milk, two spoonsful of yeast, one egg, a little salt, and a half pounds of flour. Warm the butter in the milk, add a little salt and pepper, and the yeast. Mix the flour and let it rise an hour and half. Knead it well, make it rolls, and bake them in a quick oven.

TO MAKE MUSTARD.—Four heaped spoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix these ingredients together thoroughly and add water, a little at a time, till smooth and thick. Then add one teaspoonful of vinegar.

MIXED MUTTON.—Take a pound and a half of cooked mutton, mince it as fine as possible and season it highly with pepper and salt. Mix half a pint of cold brown gravy made from the bones, make mixture very hot in it, and serve with border of poached eggs.—(Mary M.)

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Carpets, Oil Cloths and
Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,
11-15 Next to the Post Office.

CLOSING OUT

SPRING STOCK

at a discount.
Great bargains in

Baby Carriages

—AT—
Brver's

Furniture Rooms,

156 THAMES STREET.

Chamber Suits,

Mattresses,

Peather Pillows,

J. W. HORTON & CO.'S,

42 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERING

—AND—
MATTRESS WORK,

In all its branches.

E. B. HARRINGTON

—HAYING—
Purchased Controlling Interest!

—IN THE—
NEWPORT

Transfer Express Company

Desires to call attention of the public to its
unequalled facilities for local express business.
This company has the

Exclusive Privilege

of collecting checks, for delivery of baggage
on all trains and steamers arriving in New-
port.

—ALSO OF—
CHECKING BAGGAGE

—AT THE—
RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

It has desirable storage waterrooms at rea-
sonable rates.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.

Branch, 272 Thames Street,
Newport, R.I., June 1st, 1891.

NEWPORT

STONE WORKS.

(H. G. BURNS, Prop'r.)

GRANITE WORK

every description, including all kinds of

BUILDING & MONUMENTAL

WORK.

A good stock of BLUE STONE, constantly on
hand.
42 Long Wharf, foot Whittier Ave.,
NEWPORT, R. I.



At a dinner
—when you have
eaten heartily, you
should take Dr. Pierce's
Pleasant Pellets. Your
liver needs the gentle
stimulating, as well as
invigorating, effect of these
tiny, sugar-coated Pellets.

If you feel drowsy, dull, languid,
inexpressibly tired or debilitated; if
you're no appetite and frequent
headaches or dizziness, a furred or
coated tongue—it proves that you're
bilious. In that case you should
carry in your vest-pocket a small
sealed vial of these Pellets. They are
anti-bilious granules, which act in
a prompt and natural way, with-
out griping. So beneficial and last-
ing is their effect that the makers
can afford to guarantee that they
will give you satisfaction, or they'll
return your money.

is offered by
the manufact-
urers of Dr.
Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, for a
case of Cat-
arrh in the
Head which

they cannot cure, no matter
how bad, or how long standing.

"Have you any of the German's Brand
in stock?" Clear merchant (effusive-
ly): "Excellent quality—worth twice
the money. Splendid for a year's crop."
"Thank you, I am too much
wretched. I am glad to hear from
your own lips that you are mistaken!"

A young man in town, wishing to
procure a copy of one of the late popu-
lar songs, sent to the publisher for "A
Bicycle Maid for two."

"What are the blues?"
Woman's Color is an Unfailing Ther-
moneter.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)
A woman's thermometer is her color.
She is red with embarrassment or some
deep emotion; she is white with
fright; she is supposed to be green with
envy; but when she is blue it
means that she is sick.

It is not the fault of the
woman if she has the blues
and that "want-to-be-let-alone" feeling.
It is the fault of her condition which
makes happiness impossible.

No woman can be happy and light-
hearted when painful female complaints
crush out her life.

If she is melancholy, excitable, nervous,
dizzy, or troubled with sleeplessness or
fainting spells, they are symptoms of serious
female weakness.

A leaf out of the experience of Mrs.
Anna Miller, who lives at Duxbury, Mass.,
shows that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound will cure that terrible
weakness and bearing-down pain in the
abdomen, the dizziness in the head, the
feeling of irritability, and loss of appetite.

"I can highly recommend your Vegeta-
ble Compound," she writes, "for all fe-
male complaints. It's my greatest friend!"

Koal-spar

FACTS!

9th. Koal-spar keeps
boiler flues clean.

10th. Koal-spar saves
25% of your

one package of Koal-spar costing 25
cents, saves one quarter of cost of
hard or soft.

Descriptive Circulars Free to Consumers.

If your grocer does not keep it,
send us his name and address on a
postal card, and we will see that it
is placed within your reach.

THE KOAL-SPAR CO.,
51 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JAMES A. RANDALL,
General Agent, 126 Spring St., Newport, R.I.

Old Solace

Whiskey

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bot-
tles holding 1 qt. and 1/2 pt. (Imperial measure).

For sale by
Dennis W. Sheehan,

Sole Agent for Newport.

The last English census enumerated about
5,000 women who are professional gardeners in
that country, and six who are employed in
superintending the drainage of towns.

Women with pale colorless faces, who
feel weak and discouraged, will receive both
body and mind benefit from taking Carter's
Liver Pills, which are made for the blood,
nerves and complexion.

Windmill

HOLLAND GIN.

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bot-
tles holding 1 qt. and 1/2 pt. (Imperial measure).

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Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

During 1893 2,375 immigrants arrived in
Boston.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness,
nausea, constipation, pain in the side,
enlarged liver, biliousness, etc. Small
doses. Small pill.

Prussia's deficit for the coming year is es-
timated at \$16,500,000 which will be met by a
loan.

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Woman's Dep't. S.S. Department.

Mrs. Livermore on Suffrage.

At the recent hearing before the woman
suffrage committee of Massachusetts
Legislature, Mrs. Livermore said:

Yesterday, as I was going home, weary
and tired, I forgot my weariness, for
there I found two of the old soldiers
who had worked with Mother Loker-
dyke. One had driven her ambulance,
another had been with her in place
after place, appointed and detailed to
her service by General Sherman. As
we talked matters over during the even-
ing, we recalled memories of what we
had done, how we came to the rescue
of the battlefields, how we came to be
in progress, tending soup-kettles, and
seeing they were kept filled, while a de-
tachment was kept steadily busy re-
solving the wounded who were brought
to the rear, wrapping them in blankets,
feeling them with hot nourishing soup
so that their nervous system would be
sustained till the time came for dress-
ing their wounds; telling also how again
and again they had to change their
positions, because of changes in the front
of the battle, they got within the range
of the enemy's fire; how one woman,
one of the nurses, had her arm broken
by the fragment of a shell-bomb, another
worked until as late as she lay
down, as she said, to rest, right in the
rear of the battlefield, but lay down
forever, so exhausted she never rallied.

As we talked it all over, it came over
me like a flood, as it has not for years.
The war was not a war in any sense
as far off to me as the War of the Revolution,
but it came back, one thing after
another; and I said to these gentlemen
—they would be surprised to hear them-
selves called gentlemen, because they
were very poor and lame and humble,
and have no pensions, and have to be
cared for by kindness and charity, and
yet they deserve it—I said to them,
"Isn't it strange that while women re-
minded themselves so serviceable, and
did such exacting work during the war
they are not held worthy of the right of
suffrage in time of peace?" Gen. Grant
used to compliment them. President
Lincoln said if all the speeches orators
had made concerning women since the
day when orators first spoke were con-
densed into one sentence, if all the
poems written by poets since poets ex-
isted were condensed into one stanza,
that one sentence and that one stanza
would fail to express the spirit of the
wonderful work of women of America
during the Civil War. This he said
publicly at the great Sanitary Fair in
Philadelphia, in one of his short, fam-
ous, classical speeches that will live
forever. "And so," he added, "as I
am not accustomed to paying compli-
ments, I will simply say, God bless my
countrywomen forever!" And it was
Abraham Lincoln who said: "I am for
having all share the privileges of the
Government who assist in bearing its
burdens, by no means excluding wom-
en."

I do not forget that there is a large
residue of women, as well as men,
who are of small account, who are with-
out moral character or force of any
kind; but, counting that residue out,
I challenge anyone to bring forward a
conspicuous instance where women
have been wanting or have been dis-
loyal, or negligent of the claims of their
country. When women show them-
selves weak, they are weak in the ordi-
nary, and when they have proved them-
selves worthy and loyal in the past, it
seems to me it is perfectly easy to grant
them a little further power.

Mrs. Howe on Suffrage.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said, at the
recent legislative hearing on woman
suffrage:

I remember an old saying: "There
are some things that the court is sup-
posed to know." After all these years
in which we have come and argued our
case in this very place, we think there
are some things that this great and
general court of Massachusetts must
know, and one is that our cause is just.

I have observed in human nature,
among women as well as among men,
two opposite tendencies. There are
those who wish to keep their rights
advantages they enjoy to themselves.
They fear to admit others. Well, there
seems to be a good deal of that feeling
also in political life. We have seen so
much of it in our various experiences
with the Legislature that we need not
dwell upon it. I wish rather to speak
of the other sort, of which also we have
had a great experience—the people who
so value the great things in human life,
liberty and justice, and the equality
which belongs to an intelligent, free
human being, that they cannot keep
them to themselves. They desire to
bestow them on all the world. These
people, from the beginning few in
number, were always the saviors of
mankind, the reformers of human so-
ciety from its barbarism and the bases
of its natural self-hood. And we
are happy in knowing that they in-
crease in number as the world's ex-
periences on an intelligent, free
one or two in a generation, their names
now we may say is legion. I have on
casual to think of that when I remem-
ber the men who have stood side by
side with us here; nay, have almost
led us up. They have shown us the
legal justification and foundation of
our claim. They have stood by us:
Samuel E. Sewall, Wendell Phillips,
William Lloyd Garrison, James Fre-
derick Douglass, and others; and I
cannot take time to mention them,
the memory of these great and noble
spirits, who have been the salt of their
generation, who have elevated it above
any low plane of feeling and intention,
should be a great power behind us,
a living power, which will not fail to
have its results.

It is lamentable for our dear Massa-
chusetts to lag behind in this trans-
gression of the unfolding of civilization.
Why, then, in New Zealand the women,
the native as well as the white, are en-
trusted with the suffrage. Shall we
think that Englishmen are braver than
Massachusetts men, or are more proud
of their women? Do not let it appear
so in history!

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is described
as a rarely beautiful woman. Her
father, Lewis A. Miller, is president of
the Chautauque Association, and a part
of Mrs. Edison's summer is always
spent at that resort, where she and her
two pretty children may be seen driving
about in a foreign-looking little pony
car, or yachting on the lake, or sitting
on the broad veranda of the picturesque
half-house, half-tent that is known to
the students of the summer school as
the Miller cottage. An aunt of Mrs.
Edison is Mrs. Emily Huntington
Miller—at one time editor of the Little
Corporal.

Rain or storm, hail or snow, the letter car-
rier must be out rolling along the stony
streets. His duty compels him to face the
stiffest winds, and rheumatism is frequently
the result of such exposure. Talcum powder
may be readily cured by Salvo's Ointment,
the best of liniments.

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5,000 women who are professional gardeners in
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